

APPENDIX VII.

[See Note below Rule 10.]

RULES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES AS TO THEIR PHYSICAL FITNESS.

1. Candidates will be examined and certified in Bombay City by the Presidency Surgeon and in the mofussil by the Civil Surgeon of the District in which they are employed or reside for the time being or by a medical officer duly appointed for the purpose (*vide* Schedule A below) :

Provided that—

(1) in the case of a female candidate, a competent authority may either dispense with a certificate or accept a certificate signed by any female medical practitioner, and

(2) in the case of a candidate who is appointed on pay not exceeding fifty rupees per mensem, a competent authority may accept a certificate signed by any medical officer irrespective of his rank.

The certificate should be in the form prescribed by Rule 11 in Chapter III.

2. In the case of female candidates, the examination will be confined to the general condition of health and constitution only.

3. *Cancelled.*

4. Medical Officers in charge of civil stations should, when required to do so, examine successful candidates as to their physical fitness both before admission into the Training Colleges and before they are appointed to Government service

Students of the Training Colleges for men and women at Poona should on admission be examined by the Bombay Medical Service Officer in medical charge of these institutions instead of by the Civil Surgeon, Poona, and on leaving the Colleges they should be examined as to their physical fitness by the Civil Surgeons of the districts to which they are appointed.

5. Heads of offices will furnish the candidate with a letter of cognizance stating the department and the appointment to which the candidate will be appointed and also briefly summarising the nature of the work he or she will have to perform, and making mention of any special hardships of climate, weather, fatigue and the like which the candidate will have to endure. The declaration mentioned in the next paragraph should be attached to the letter of cognizance, which is printed as Schedule C below. In cases of examination by a Medical Board the authority furnishing the letter of cognizance may be the Head of Department, if it is not possible to get the letter signed by a Head of Office.

6. The utmost care should be exercised in furnishing certificates of physical fitness to candidates for public services, and applicants will be required by the appointing authority to declare in writing, when possible, whether they have at any time been pronounced unfit for Government employment by a duly constituted medical authority.

7. The examination as to the physical fitness of candidates, except in the case of those seeking admission to departments for which special standards of physical fitness are laid down, will comprise routine examination into the health and bodily condition of candidates for the public service, with special reference to the points noted below :—

- (1) General conformation.
- (2) The presence or otherwise of haemorrhoids or fistula.
- (3) The presence or otherwise of hernia, or weakness of the inguinal rings and canals.
- (4) The presence of varicocele, hydrocele, or other affections of the testicle.
- (5) The presence of pyorrhœa alveolaris.
- (6) Any evidence of venereal disease.
- (7) The presence of Trachoma.
- (8) Any inveterate skin disease.

Note.—See Note 2 below Rule 8.

8. Candidates will be required to pass the visual test laid down in the regulations as to the standards of vision, *vide* Schedule B below. A candidate whose standard of vision does not come up to the requirements of services specified in Schedule B without the use of contact glasses, will not be eligible for appointment in Government service.

Note 1.—The term “contact glasses” is defined in Gould’s Medical Directory as follows :—

Contact lenses, in optics, a glass shall, the concavity of which is in contact with the globe of the eye layer of liquid being interposed between the lens and the cornea.

Note 2.—Rules 7 and 8 in this Appendix are laid down as a general guide for the examination of candidates for Government service, but Medical Officers are allowed perfect freedom of action in the grant of certificates to candidates with some defect which will not interfere with the performance of the candidates’ duties.

9. Medical Officer should note in the certificate of physical fitness the fact of vaccination having or not having been performed and should also take the left hand thumb impression of the candidate thereon in the case of a non-gazetted Government servant. The examining Medical Officers are responsible for this.

10. Candidates of inferior physique for admission into the Bombay Veterinary College with a view to ultimate employment in Government service will not be admitted.

The following standard for height and chest measurements of these candidates is prescribed for guidance :—

Age.	Height.		Chest.	
	Feet.	Inches	Inches	
18	5	4	30	...
19	5	4	31	...
20	5	4	31	...
21	5	4	32	...
22	5	4	33	...

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Insert the following after the words “Deputy Collectors” in the first line of Rule 12 in this Appendix:—

“and for the posts of Bombay Forest Service and Bombay Forest Engineering Service.”

(G. L., A. & F. D., 4064-J, dated 21st September 1949 and 24th February 1950.)

(G. M., 2649/33-C, dated 31st July 1950.)

[Correction No. 143, Financial Publication No. V, 3rd Edition
(Reprint), Volume II, dated 28th February 1951.]

For every additional inch in height there should be an increase of half an inch in chest measurement at the respective ages. Strict conformity with the standard is not required.

11. Candidates for the Central Police Training School must be certified by the Civil Surgeon to be thoroughly fit for out-door employment and free of any disease likely to interfere with their efficiency as Police Officers. They must be vaccinated or, if they have already been vaccinated, must be re-vaccinated before joining the school.

11A. Candidates for Provincial Services should be sent for medical examination by a Medical Board, only after they are selected for appointment.

12. Selected candidates for the posts of Deputy Collectors should be examined by the Medical Board in Bombay City in accordance with the following rules :—

(1) The examination as to the physical fitness of these candidates shall be such as would be required by a reputable life assurance company if the candidates wishes to insure at normal rates for the full terms of their lives.

(2) It will comprise the routine examination into the health and bodily condition of candidates for the Public Service as laid down in paragraph 7 above. (A table is appended for the guidance of the Medical Examiners showing the minimum relative heights, weights and chest measurements, which should, as a general rule, be regarded as sufficient).

(3) Candidates with any deformity or defects, which will incapacitate them in any degree or may hereafter tend to incapacity, or those suffering from any of the ailments abovementioned (paragraph 7) should be rejected.

(4) Candidates who are abnormally spare or light, and those who are distinctly of an obese, flabby, or full blooded habit of body, should be rejected.

(5) The existence of any of the following conditions will also disqualify, viz :—

(a) Any tubercular disease.

(b) A neurotic temperament.

(c) The loss of an eye.

(d) Any choronic affection of the eye's or ears, or any acute affection of these organs until it be cured.

(e) Considerable varicosity of the veins of the either leg.

(f) Venereal disease.

(6) Candidates must pass the visual tests prescribed in Schedule B to these rules.

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(7) Cases of candidates rejected for defects or ailments, which are possibly remediable, will be reported to Government, who will decide whether re-examination shall be permitted and the date thereof.

Table [referred to in clause (2) above] showing the lowest relative heights, weights, and chest measurements :—

Feet.	Height.		Weight.		Chest measurement.	
		Inches.		Lbs.		Inches.
5		0		98		32
5		1		100		32
5		2		102		32½
5		3		104		33
5		4		108		33
5		5		112		33½
5		6		116		34
5		7		120		34
5		8		124		34½
5		9		130		35
5		10		136		35½
5		11		140		36
6		0		148		37
6		1		154		38
6		2		163		40
6		3		175		40

Note:— Slip 144.

13. A candidate selected for appointment to the Provincial Forest Service is required to produce a health certificate signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a Medical Officer in charge of a civil station and certifying to the nominee's sound constitution, good vision, and hearing, and general physical fitness for a rough out-door life in the Forest Department, and to the fact that he bears marks of successful vaccination or of small-pox.

14. Candidates for appointments to the Upper Subordinate Forest Service or Ranger Class will be required to produce a health certificate in the following form signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a Medical Officer in charge of a civil station :—

Examination free.

Dated

19

I hereby certify that I have examined _____ a candidate for the Forest Ranger's course, and cannot discover that he has any disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity. He has sound constitution, good vision and hearing, and in my opinion he is physically fit for a rough out-door life in the Forest Department.

Page 62, Appendix VII—

(i) *Insert* the following *Note* below Rule 12 :—

“*Note.*—The Medical Board should certify in cases of candidates for the Bombay Forest Service and Bombay Forest Engineering Service that they are fit for rough outdoor work in the Forest Department.”

(ii) *Delete* Rule 13 in this Appendix.

(G. L., A. & F. D., 4064-J, dated 21st September 1949 and 24th February 1950.)

(G. M., 2649/33, dated 31st July 1950.)

[Correction No. 144, Financial Publication No. V, 3rd Edition
(Reprint), Volume II, dated 28th February 1951.]

His age is according to his own statement _____ years, and by appearance about _____ years. He has been vaccinated (or protected from small-pox).

Civil Surgeon.

Note 1.—The medical examination of a candidate for selection to the Forest Service will be conducted free of charge, if he is armed with a letter from a Forest Officer not lower in rank than Divisional Forest Officer. Care should be taken by that officer that letters are given only to likely applicants.

Note 2.—Any candidate is liable to further medical examination, if the Chief Conservator so directs.

15. Candidates for all Government scholarships tenable in England or on the Continent are required to submit with their application a certificate of physical capacity to undergo the course of life and study, which they will have to follow in England, signed or countersigned by the Presidency or a Civil Surgeon. Such candidates should therefore be subjected to a careful medical examination by the Presidency Surgeon or the Civil Surgeon, as the case may be, and special attention should be paid to the probability of their being able to stand the English climate. A candidate for a Government scholarship should pay the usual fee for a certificate unless he is provided with a letter of authority requesting the Civil Surgeon to examine him.

16. Candidates for any special department of Government service, having special standards of physical fitness, must be provided with, and present a copy of, any such special standards to the examining officer.

17. Medical Officers who are in doubt about the fitness of a candidate should refer the whole case to the Surgeon General, who will decide whether the candidate should be examined by another Medical Officer or by a Medical Board.

18. If in the opinion of the Medical Officer/Medical Board, a candidate is unfit he/they shall issue to such candidate a certificate in the following form:—

“I/We consider (name of the candidate) to be temporarily/permanently unfit for employment as _____ on account of _____

*In my/our opinion, the candidate should be fit to appear for re-examination by (date) and he should appear with a fresh letter of cognizance for re-examination.”

*To be added in case of temporary unfitness.

Note.—Under no circumstances, shall a candidate be entitled to a copy of the report or the detailed findings of a Medical Board.

19. Candidates pronounced unfit shall, with the permission of the head of the office concerned, be entitled to appeal to the Surgeon General through the examining Medical Officer or the Medical Board, who in forwarding the appeal will state his, her or their reasons for the decision. The Surgeon General will decide whether the candidate should be examined by another Medical Officer or by a Medical Board or by another Medical Board if the candidate was previously examined by a Medical Board.

20. *Cancelled.*

21. The examining Medical Officer is held responsible for the measurements of height, weight, chest and abdomen in cases where these are specifically laid down. He is also responsible for noting on the certificate the marks of identification.

22. Detailed accounts of the examinations held in India by individual Medical Examiners, or by Medical Boards, of candidates, who may subsequently have to present themselves for final examination before the India Office Medical Board, should be forwarded to the Medical Board of the India Office for record. It is of great importance that the Board should have before it, when proceeding to the final examination of such candidates, full particulars of the information obtained and the conclusions reached by the examiners by whom the candidate was first passed as physically fit for Government service.

SCHEDULE A.

[See Rule 1.]

The following Medical Officers are appointed to examine candidates stated again their names :—

Police Surgeon, Bombay	... City and Railway Police Forces stationed in Bombay.
Bombay Medical Services Class II Officer, in charge Subsidiary Police Hospital, Naigaum.	Recruits for the posts of constables the City Police force stationed Bombay.
Medical Officers of Prisons and Jails	... Prison and Jail Establishments.
Superintendents of Mental Hospitals	... Mental Hospital Establishments.
Assistant Directors of Public Health	... Public Health Establishments.
Medical Officer, Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay.	Female candidates in Bombay.
Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Poona	... Candidates who, under the main- are sent for examination to the Civil Surgeon, Poona.
Bombay Medical Service Officer in charge, Civil Hospital, Godhra.	Candidates employed in the clerical and subordinate services in all the Departments of Government in the Panch Mahals.

Page 65, Appendix VII—

Insert the following new Rule in section (a) of Schedule B in this Appendix :—

“ 6. A candidate with amblyopia with or without squint in one eye may be admitted into ministerial or class IV service provided the disability has not resulted from disease or constitutional affection liable to recur.”

(G. R., H. & L. G. D., 1692/33, dated 6th September 1949.)

(G. M., 2649/33/46680-C, dated 22nd March 1950.)

[Correction No. 145, Financial Publication No. V, 3rd Edition
(Reprint), Volume II, dated 28th February 1951.]

Page 65, Appendix VII, Schedule B—

Substitute the words “ Class III Services ” for the words “ Subordinate Services ” occurring in the heading of section (a) of this Schedule.

(G.R., P. & S.D., 1586/34, dated 19th May 1948.)

[Correction No. 30, Financial Publication No. V, 3rd Edition
(Reprint), Volume II, dated 20th January 1950.]

SCHEDULE B.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE STANDARD OF VISION.

[See Rules 8 and 12 (6) of the Appendix.]

*cl. iii**Sl. 30.*(a) *Provincial and Subordinate Services other than technical services.*

1. A candidate may be admitted into the Civil Services of Government if ametropic in one or both eyes, provided that, with correcting lenses not exceeding—5 D, the acuteness of vision be not less than 6/9 in one eye and 6/6 in the other; there being no morbid changes in the fundus of either eye.

2. Cases of Myopia, however, with a posterior staphyloma may be admitted into the service, provided the ametropia in either eye does not exceed 2.5 D, and active morbid changes of choroid or retina be present.

3. A candidate who has a defect of vision arising from nebula of the cornea is disqualified if the sight of either eye be less than 6/12; in such a case the acuteness of vision in the better eye must equal 6/6, with or without glasses.

4. Paralysis of one or more of the exterior muscles of the eyeball disqualifies a candidate for the services under the control of Government. In the case of a candidate said to have been cured of strabismus by operation, but without restoration of binocular vision, if, with correcting glasses, the vision reaches the above standard (1), and if the movement of each eye be good, the candidate may be passed. The same rule applies to the case of unequal ametropia without binocular vision, both eyes having full acuteness of vision with glasses and good movement.

5. Any morbid condition of the lids subject to the risk of aggravation or recurrence, and infectious and contagious in nature, in either eye, may cause the rejection of a candidate. *Sl. 145*

(b) *The Departments of Forest, Factories, and for various Artificers.*

1. If myopia in one or both eyes exists, a candidate may be passed, provided the ametropia does not exceed 2.5 D, and if with correcting glasses, not exceeding 2.5 D, the acuteness of vision in one eye equals 6/9 and in the other 6/6, there being normal range of accommodation with the glasses.

2. Myopic astigmatism does not disqualify a candidate for service, provided the lens or the combined spherical and cylindrical lenses required to correct the error of refraction do not exceed 2.5 D, the acuteness of vision in one eye, when corrected, being equal to 6/6 and in the other eye 6/9, there being normal range of accommodation with correcting glasses, and provided there is no evidence of progressive disease in the choroid or retina.

3. A candidate having total hypermetropia not exceeding 4 D is not disqualified, provided the sight in one eye (when under the influence of atrophine) equals 6/9, and in the other eye equals 6/6, with + 4 D or any lower power.

4. Hypermetropic astigmatism does not disqualify a candidate for service, provided the lens or combined lenses required to cover the error of refraction do not exceed 4 D and that the sight of one eye equals 6/9 and of the other 6/6 with or without such lens or lenses.

5. A candidate having a defect of vision arising from nebula of the cornea is disqualified if the sight of one eye be less than 6/12. In such a case, the better eye must be emmetropic. Defects of vision arising from pathological, or other changes in the deeper structures of either eye, which are not referred to in the above rules, may exclude a candidate for admission into the service.

6. A candidate is disqualified if he be unable to distinguish the principal colours (achromatopsia).

7. Paralysis of one or more of the exterior muscles of the eyeball disqualifies a candidate for the service.

(c) The Department of Public Works.

1. If myopia in one or both eyes exists, a candidate may be passed, provided the ametropia does not exceed 3.5 D, and if with correcting glasses not exceeding 3.5 D, the acuteness of vision in one eye equals 6/9 and in the other 6/6, there being normal range of accommodation with the glasses.

2. Myopic astigmatism does not disqualify a candidate, provided the lens, or the combined spherical and cylindrical lenses, required to correct the error of refraction, do not exceed 3.5 D, the acuteness of vision in one eye, when corrected, being equal to 6/9, and in the other 6/6, there being normal range of accommodation with the correcting glasses, and provided there is no evidence of progressive disease in the choroid or retina.

3. A candidate having total hypermetropia not exceeding 4 D, is not disqualified, provided the sight in one eye (when under the influence of atrophine) equals 6/9, and in the other eye equals 6/6, with + 4 D glasses, or any lower power.

4. Hypermetropic astigmatism does not disqualify, provided the lens or combined lenses required to cover the error of refraction do not exceed 4 D, and that the sight of one eye equals 6/9, and of the other 6/6, with or without such lens or lenses.

5. A candidate having a defect of vision arising from nebula of the cornea is disqualified if the sight of one eye be less than 6/12. In such a case the better eye must be emmetropic. Defects of vision arising from pathological or other changes in the deeper structures of either eye, which are not referred to in these rules, may disqualify a candidate.

6. A candidate is disqualified if he be unable to distinguish the principal colours (achromatopsia).

7. Paralysis of one or more of the exterior muscles of the eyeball disqualifies a candidate for service.

(d) Bombay Medical Service and the Police Department.

1. If a candidate can read $D = 6$ at 6 meters (20 English feet) and $D = 0.6$ at any distance, selected by himself, with each eye without glasses, he will be considered fit.

2. If a candidate can only read $D = 24$ at 6 meters (20 English feet) with each eye without glasses, his visual deficiency being due to faulty refraction, which can be corrected by glasses which enable him to read $D = 6$ at 6 meters (20 English feet) with one eye, and $D = 12$ at the same distance with the other eye, and can also read $D = 0.8$ with each eye without glasses at any distance selected by himself, he will be considered fit.

3. If a candidate cannot read $D = 24$ at 6 meters (20 English feet) with each eye without glasses, notwithstanding he can read $D = 0.6$, he will be considered unfit.

3-A. Notwithstanding anything contained in the above rules, a candidate for the Armed Police and, unless specially exempted from the operation of this rule by Government, a candidate for the Unarmed Police, who is not able to read $D = 6/6$ in the right eye without glasses and at least $6/12$ in the left eye without glasses, will be considered unfit.

4. Squint, inability to distinguish the principal colours, or any morbid condition, subject to the risk of aggravation or recurrence in either eye, may cause the rejection of a candidate.

N.B.—In all other respects, candidates for these two branches of the service must come up to the standard of physical requirements laid down for candidates for commissions in the Army.

(e) Special Duty.

Candidates for special duty under Government must possess such an amount of acuteness of vision as will, without hindrance, enable them to perform the work of their office for the period their appointments may last.

SCHEDULE C.

Letter of cognizance to be taken by a candidate undergoing physical fitness examination.

No. of 194

Place

Date194

From

The.....

.....

To

The Civil Surgeon,

.....

Subject:—Medical Examination for Physical Fitness for Government service.

Sir,

I have the honour to request that the bearer, a candidate for employment in.....Department may kindly be examined by you/a Medical Board and this office/Department furnished with your opinion/opinion of the Board regarding his health, and age in the prescribed Form as recommended by Rule 11 of the Bombay Civil Services Rules Manual, Volume I. Particulars of this candidate are given below:—

(1) Height.

(2) Figure.

(3) Personal marks.

(1)

(2)

(3)

This candidate is expected to do.....

.....(Rule 5, Appendix VII, Bombay Civil Services Rules Manual, Volume II).

This candidate has made a declaration before me to the effect that he was not declared unfit for Government service previously by any duly constituted medical authority. (Rule 6, Appendix VII, Bombay Civil Services Rules Manual, Volume II). This declaration is herewith attached.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Head of Office/Department).

Page 69, Appendix VII-A—

Substitute the words “ Class III Services ” for the words “ Subordinate Services ” occurring in Rules 4 (a) and 4A (a) and in the Schedule referred to in Rule 1 in this Appendix.

(G.R., P. & S. D., 1586/34, dated 19th May 1948.)

[Correction No. 31, Financial Publication, No. V, 3rd Edition
(Reprint), Volume II, dated 20th January 1950.]

No. 146

Page 69, Appendix VII-A—

Insert the following as Note 1 and number the existing Note as Note 2 below Rule 3 (a) in this Appendix:—

“Note 1.—The recovery of leave contribution in respect of joining time taken under clause (b) of Rule 79, while proceeding to foreign service, should be based on the pay that the Government servant would draw on the assumption of office in foreign service.”

(G. R., 3335/33, dated 3rd August 1950.)

*[Correction No. 146, Financial Publication No. V, 3rd Edition
(Reprint), Volume II, dated 28th February 1951.]*

[See Rules 121, 122 and 140.]

1. *Cancelled.*

Note.—In respect of the Government servants subject to the Revised Leave Rules, 1935, recovery from borrowing Governments of contribution for leave-salary should be made at the rates laid down for foreign service contributions with retrospective effect from 4th August 1931.

The liability of a borrowing Government to pay contributions to the lending Government will cease when a Government servant is permanently transferred to the former.

Note.—The leave-salary contribution for the period of joining time taken by a Government servant on continuation of leave under clause (b) of Rule 79 before reversion from foreign service should be calculated on the pay he was getting immediately before he proceeded on leave.

“(b) “Length of service” means the total period running from the date of the commencement of pensionable service. 36-6-146

Note 2—In the case of officers who under rule 284 are allowed an addition to their duty counting for perannuation pension, a period equal to 5/4ths of the period of addition should be added to their length of service for determining the rate of pension contribution.

§ This decision will apply only in the case of officers transferred to foreign service in future. Cases of officers to whom Bombay Civil Services Rule 284 applies, and who are already in foreign service, will not be reopened.

3A. In the case of a temporary Government servant who is transferred to foreign service Government may decide whether contribution for pension should or should not be recovered having regard to the probabilities of the Government servants' qualifying for a pension. In such a case contribution for pension should be calculated if Government so decide, in the following manner:—

(i) if he is on a time-scale of pay, on the maximum of time-scale; and
(ii) if he is on a fixed rate of pay, on that pay.

Contribution for leave should be calculated on the scale prescribed in the Schedule.

4. For the purposes of Rule 140 (b) the following procedure should be followed :—

(a) As regards contribution for pension in the case of a Government servant who is entitled to pension according to Scales I and II in Rule 282, the amount to be recovered as contribution should be the average of the rates prescribed in the second column of the table in the Schedule. In the case of members of Provincial Subordinate Services, a fraction of the total maximum monthly pay of all the sanctioned posts equal to the average of the percentages laid down in column 3 of the table in the said Schedule should be levied as contribution.

(b) As regards contributions for leave salary, recoveries should be made by levying the percentages prescribed in the Schedule on the total sanctioned cost, or, in the case of time-scales of pay on the average cost, of all the posts concerned.

4-A. (a) In cases in which special pay only is recoverable from additions to regular establishments as contemplated in Rule 140, the following procedure shall be followed :—

(2) In the case of a Government servant who is entitled to pension according to Scales I and II in Rule 282, the pension contribution to be recovered on the special pay should be equal to $Y/X \times Z$ special pay, where Y represents the average of the

*These rules have been in force from 1st April 1931.

rates of contribution prescribed in the second column of the table in clause (1) of the Schedule for the particular years of service during which the special pay is received, and X represents the average monthly pay arrived at after taking into account pay as well as the special pay received during those years—*Vide* accompaniment to Government Resolution, Finance Department, No. 1076, dated the 28th May 1932. In the case of members of ^{Provincial} ~~Subordinate~~ ^{services} ~~services~~, the average of the percentages laid down in Column 3 of clause (1) of the Schedule should be levied on the amount of special pay.

(ii) As regards contribution for leave salary, it should be levied in all cases on the amount of special pay at the applicable rate prescribed in clause (2) of the Schedule.

(b) For purposes of recovery of pension and leave contributions in respects of special pay received in addition to normal pay, by staff sanctioned as additions to regular establishments as contemplated in Rule 140, the same procedure as in clause (a) above, shall be followed. Pension contributions on these lines should however, be recovered in cases of persons to whom Rule 9 (41-A) applies except when their special pay is of the kind mentioned in clauses (d) and (e) of that Rule.

5. A Government servant who is a subscriber to the Contributory Provident Fund and who is transferred to foreign service shall pay monthly subscriptions calculated on the rate of pay drawn in foreign service. The foreign employer or the officer himself, according to the arrangement made under Rule 119, shall pay, in addition, for the period of active foreign service, at such times as Government may prescribe in each case, a contribution determined by the formula $X+XY$, where X equals the amounts which would have been credited monthly to the subscriber's account in the Provident Fund had he not proceeded on foreign service, the rate of pay drawn by him, in foreign service, being regarded as his 'emoluments' for this purpose, and Y equals the fraction which the amount recoverable as leave salary contribution bears to pay drawn in foreign service.

6. In the case of additions made to regular establishments prior to 1st April 1931, contributions for pension and leave-salary should be recovered as follows:—

(a) The additions made before the 1st August 1913 are subject to the rates prescribed in the original Fifth Edition of the Civil Service Regulations.

(b) The rates of contributions applicable to the additions made on or after 1st August 1913 and before the 27th January 1922, are those prescribed in Articles 769 and 770 of the Reprint of the Fifth Edition of the Civil Service Regulations.

(c) The additions made on or after 27th January 1922 and up to 31st May 1929 are subject to the rates laid down in Government Resolutions, Finance Department, No. 1076 dated 15th February 1922 and No. 1076 dated 25th August 1924. (Government of India letter, Finance Department, No. F-I-XI-R. I/29 dated 30th July 1929 embodied in Government Resolution, Finance Department, No. 1076, dated 5th September 1929).

(d) The additions made on or after 1st June 1929 and before 1st April 1931 are subject to the rates prescribed in sub-rule (a) of Rule 121 in the 2nd Edition of the Bombay Civil Services Rules Manual.

Note.—A departure has been made from the above rules in the cases of the following establishments:—

	Rate of pension and leave contributions.
(1) Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department	25 per cent.
(2) Music License Department	25 per cent.
(3) Harbour and Dock Police including the Police supplied to the Shipping Office	25 per cent.

Page 71, Appendix VII—A Schedule—

Substitute the words “ Class III services ” for the words “ subordinate services ” occurring in entry (2) (iii) in this Schedule.

(G.R., P. & S. D., 1586/34, dated 19th May 1948.)

[Correction No. 32, Financial Publication No. V, 3rd Edition
(Reprint), Volume II, dated 20th January 1950.]

Rates of monthly contribution for pension payable during active foreign service in respect of:—

Length of service.	Government servants entitled to draw pension calculated in accordance with scales I and II in Rule 282.	Members of Provincial services other than those included in column 2.	Members of the Subordinate services.
	Rs.		
0—1 year ...	63	5 per cent. of the maximum monthly pay of the grade substantively held.	4 per cent. of the maximum monthly pay of the grade substantively held.
1—2 years ...	70	5 do. ...	4 per cent. of do.
2—3 years ...	78	5 do. ...	5 per cent. of do.
3—4 years ...	86	6 do. ...	5 per cent. of do.
4—5 years ...	94	6 do. ...	5 per cent. of do.
5—6 years ...	102	7 do. ...	6 per cent. of do.
6—7 years ...	110	7 do. ...	6 per cent. of do.
7—8 years ...	117	8 do. ...	7 per cent. of do.
8—9 years ...	125	8 do. ...	7 per cent. of do.
9—10 years ...	133	9 do. ...	7 per cent. of do.
10—11 years ...	141	9 do. ...	8 per cent. of do.
11—12 years ...	149	10 do. ...	8 per cent. of do.
12—13 years ...	157	10 do. ...	9 per cent. of do.
13—14 years ...	164	10 do. ...	9 per cent. of do.
14—15 years ...	172	11 do. ...	9 per cent. of do.
15—16 years ...	180	11 do. ...	10 per cent. of do.
16—17 years ...	188	12 do. ...	10 per cent. of do.
17—18 years ...	196	12 do. ...	10 per cent. of do.
18—19 years ...	204	13 do. ...	11 per cent. of do.
19—20 years ...	211	13 do. ...	11 per cent. of do.
20—21 years ...	219	14 do. ...	12 per cent. of do.
21—22 years ...	227	14 do. ...	12 per cent. of do.
22—23 years ...	235	15 do. ...	12 per cent. of do.
23—24 years ...	243	15 do. ...	13 per cent. of do.
24—25 years ...	251	15 do. ...	13 per cent. of do.
25—26 years ...	258	16 do. ...	14 per cent. of do.
26—27 years ...	266	16 do. ...	14 per cent. of do.
27—28 years ...	274	17 do. ...	14 per cent. of do.
28—29 years ...	282	17 do. ...	15 per cent. of do.
Over 29 years ...	290	18 do. ...	15 per cent. of do.
Average ...	176-3-0	11 $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ..

(2) Rates of monthly contribution for leave salary payable during active foreign service in respect of—

	Percentage of pay drawn in foreign Service.
(i) Government servants entitled to pension calculated in accordance with Scales I and II in Rule 282 ...	15 per cent.
(ii) Members of the Provincial Services other than those included in (i) above. <i>cl. 41</i> ...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
(iii) Members of the Subordinate Services ...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. <i>54/32</i>
(iv) All classes of Government servants subject to the Revised Leave Rules.	11 per cent.